

English loanwords in Korean

- Note: [u] is a high back unrounded vowel.

When English words are borrowed into Korean, the Korean phonological system applies some vowel epenthesis (insertion) rules. Inserted vowels are shown in **bold underline**.

Assume that the Korean surface forms are as close as possible to the English source words, so where there is a divergence between the loanword in Korean and its English source form, this is forced by the Korean syllable-structure system.

- *Note:* You are **not** responsible for cases where an English sound is **deleted** or has some of its **features changed** in the Korean form. You are also **not** responsible for whether the epenthetic vowel is [**u**] or [**i**]. Just focus on the interaction between syllable structure and the **location** of vowel epenthesis.

- (1) Based on environments where vowel epenthesis does or does not apply in data sets A and B, state **descriptive generalizations** about the **basic syllable shapes** (see Zec 2007: §8.3.1) that are allowed in Korean.

A. [hot ^h ɛl]	'hotel'	[tʃak ^h ɛt]	'jacket'
[anorak]	'anorak'	[nɛkt ^h a.i]	'necktie'
[a.i.p ^h ɛnsul]	'eye pencil'	[pɛlbɛt]	'velvet'
[ɛnamɛl]	'enamel'	[tʃ ^h ip]	'chip'
[p ^h ilt ^h ɔ]	'filter'	[p ^h ɛdal]	'pedal'
B. [k ^h <u>u</u> rɛdit]	'credit'	[rips <u>u</u> t ^h ik]	'lipstick'
[<u>s</u> wɛt ^h ɔ]	'sweater'	[k ^h <u>u</u> rim]	'cream'
[<u>s</u> p ^h un]	'spoon'	[pal <u>b</u> u]	'valve'
[hænd <u>u</u> bæk]	'handbag'		

- (2) What would you have predicted for the forms in set C, based on what you see in sets A and B? Can you determine what factor makes the words in C behave differently?

C. [t <u>u</u> rɛ <u>s</u> u]	'dress'	[t ^h os <u>u</u> t ^h ɔ]	'toaster'
[pis <u>u</u> k ^h ɛt]	'biscuit'	[k <u>u</u> ris <u>u</u>]	'grease'
[p <u>u</u> ɾɔʃi]	'brush'	[sænd <u>u</u> witʃ ^h i]	'sandwich'
[as <u>u</u> p ^h irin]	'aspirin' (<i>from the careful Eng. pronunciation</i> [æspɪrɪn])		
[p <u>u</u> ɾotʃ ^h i]	'brooch' (<i>pronounced</i> [brɔtʃ] <i>in English</i>)		